RELATION WITH INDIA

Question 1 **N2015/P1/Q5/C**

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

The most serious disagreement between Pakistan and India is the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1947 majority population of Kashmir were Muslims, but the Hindu ruler maharaja Hari Singh, wanted to remain independent so he delayed joining either Pakistan or India. The maharaja did not treat the Muslim population well. In Sep 1947 he forced 200,000 Muslims out of Kashmir. Finally the Muslims rose in rebellion. The maharaja was forced to turn to India for help to crush the Muslims.

Pakistan could not accept this, so sent troops to Kashmir to help Muslims. The Pakistan government was convinced that the Indians had always planned to capture Kashmir. Neither side was strong enough for a long war in January 1948 India to the UNO. A ceasefire was arranged and Kashmir was divided between India and Pakistan. After pressure from Lord Mountbatten, Indian Prime Minister, Nehru, agreed that a referendum would be held in Kashmir to determine the wishes of the people, 'once the situation has normalized. From 1949 there was an agreed ceasefire line through Kashmir, which was observed by troops from the UN. Negotiation continued through the 1950s, but little progress was made.

This referendum has not been held and the Kashmir issue' remained a major source of discontent between the two countries today. Pakistan has made numerous demands that the UNO resolve the dispute, but, so far, it has been impossible to reach agreement. In 1954 and 1955 India tried to join Indian occupied Kashmir into India. Pakistan protested and, then appealed to the UN Security Council. In 1957 the UN security council was so concerned that India might tried to occupy Kashmir again that it issued a declaration re-confirming that the whole of Kashmir was disputed territory and that its future could only be settled by a vote by the people of Kashmir under UNO. Still, no such vote has taken place.

In 1965 Pakistan tried to free Kashmir from Indian occupation by army action but failed, later in Tashkent agreement both sides agreed to solve the problem through discussion but the date of discussion was not decided.

In 1971 war Pakistan was defeated by India and Simla agreement was signed between both countries. Due to weak position Pakistan agreed that it would not to take Kashmir issue to UNO.

In 1987 India rigged election in occupied Kashmir to show support of Kashmiri people for India but in response Kashmiri people had started freedom movement against Indian occupation of Kashmir, movement is still in progress.

In 1999 during Kargil war there was danger of nuclear war between Pakistan and India.

Question 2 N2014/P1/Q5/B

Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988?

Pakistan was unhappy with the Simla agreement signed with India following the war. In return for the release of 90000 prisoners of war, Pakistan agreed not to pursue a solution to the Kashmir problem in international forums. This annoyed Pakistan which had sought a solution through the United Nations.

Pakistan was also shocked at India's nuclear test program in 1974. Relations became worsened as this was seen as a threat to the peace in in the region as it raised real fears that its neighbor had a nuclear capability who might want to use it to its advantage against Pakistan.

India suspected that Pakistan was training Sikh extremists in early 1980s. The Sikh community in India demanded a separate homeland. India accessed Pakistan of providing weapons and financing to the Sikh republic as a result relations between the two worsened as India felt that Pakistan was throwing a rebellion into India.

Question 3 N2013/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

Liaquat Ali Khan signed the minority's agreement with the India PM Nehru in 1950 which stated that both the countries would protect minorities and a visa system was introduced between Pakistan and India. This improved relations between the 2 as both agreed to cooperate.

Ayub Khan signed the Indus water treaty in 1960 between the 2 and due to this the relations of Pakistan and India improved as the canal water dispute was solved and India agreed to provide water of 3 rivers to Pakistan which was important for Pakistan agro based economy.

In 1966 a cease fire agreement of 1965 war also known as Tashkent agreement was arranged by Soviet Union, as a result the relations came back to normal.

In 1972 Zulifaqar Ali Bhutto met with Indra Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister and signed the Simla agreement. India agreed that it will release 90,000 POWS of 1971 war and Pakistan agreed that Kashmir issue will be solved mutually without any involvement of 3rd party like UN due to which relations improved.

In 1988 4th SAARC Summit was held in Pakistan which was also attend by Rajiv Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister. This brought the 2 countries closer as 3 separate peace agreements were signed between the two sides.

In 1999 Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vaj Payee, came to Pakistan by road and met Nawaz Sharif at Wagah near Lahore. Lahore declaration was signed which brought the two countries close as they agreed to cooperate and work peacefully.

Apart from successes, there were failures as well.

During the time of Ayub Khan, in 1965 war broke out between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue and the relations deteriorated because of the hostilities.

During the civil war of 1971 in E·P, India also interfered in these and as a result war of 1971 broke out between Pakistan and India, This deteriorated relations between the two as not only Pakistan lost the war but also East Pakistan broke off from West Pakistan to become Bangladesh·

In early 1980's the Sikh community in India demanded a separate homeland· India accessed Pakistan of providing weapons and financing to the Sikh republic as a result relations between the two worsened as India felt that Pakistan was throwing a rebellion into India·

Furthermore Indra Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister was assassinated by the Pakistan in 1984· The relation between the 2 countries worsened as the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (of India) blamed Pakistan for the assassination·

In 1999, some Kashmir crossed the line of control and with help of Pakistan's armed forces captured Kargil and Darass India held Kashmir· Although under international pressure Nawaz Sharif had to ask the troops to retreat yet the relations worsened because not only India but other international communities felt that Pakistan did not honored the Lahore declaration·

In my opinion, the successes were more and they outweigh the failures· Pakistan and India have some rough times, but overall the relations were good·

Question 4 N2011/P1/Q4/C

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer· [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5 N2008/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1988? [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 6 J2007/P1/Q5/B

Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988? [7]

- Same as Question 2

RELATION WITH BANGLADESH

Question 1 **J2016/P1/Q1/D**

How successful have relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh been from 1971 to 1999? Explain your answer. [10]

After the Indo Pak war of 1971, Bangladesh was established and the relations between the two countries remained strained because Pak saw Bangladesh as a rebel nation who had broken away from west Pak and coming independence largely as a result of support from Pakistan bitterest rival India.

In 1972, Britain recognized Bangladesh as an independent country and in relation Pak left organization, the Common Wealth. This deteriorated relation of Pak Bangladesh even further as Pak was still hostile towards Bangladesh and was not ready to accept the International recognition of Bangladesh.

There was a problem of reallocating assets that had been shared. Bangladesh claimed that it had the right to many of the assets of West Pakistan as it had been a part of Pak since 1971. In 1974 Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto visited Bangladesh to discuss the redistribution of shared assets but nothing was agreed. There was disagreement over the role of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

In 1974, PM of Bangladesh Sheikh Mujeeb was invited to a meeting of the organization of Islamic countries (OIC) in Lahore. This was a highly important point as for the first time Bangladesh was officially recognized by Pakistan as an independent state. The countries agreed to view each other as Muslim friends and to resolve their differences.

In 1975, Khondekar Mushtaq became new leader of Bangladesh. Due to his efforts the two countries exchanged ambassadors and made agreements in trade, tourism and media which brought them closer and improved relations. In 1986 trade between the two countries reached a value of $40 million.

In 1985 and 1988, Bangladesh was hit by severe matters that foreign aid was urgently needed on both occasions. Pakistan was the first country to contribute. Thus, the relations improved as Bangladesh appreciate this helping attitude of Pakistan towards them.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and Bangladesh have some rough time initially, but overall the relations were good.

RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN

Question 1 **J2017/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and its neighbour Afghanistan successful from 1947 to 1999? [14]

When Pak came to excessive Afghanistan refused to expect the Durand line, the border between Pak and Afghan and demand few of the areas of Pak because they were captured by an Afghan leader Ahmed Shah, 200 years ago. This led to poor relations because Afghanistan wanted to disintegrate Pakistan by Pakhtunistan issue.

In 1947 when Pak applied for the membership Afghan was the only country which voted against Pak admission in the UN. This worsened relations because Pakistan realized that Afghan did not want it to be internationally recognized.

In 1947, Afghan requested for access to Karachi port as it was a land locked country. Pak accepted their demand on the condition that they should drop the Pakhtunistan issue. They rejected the offers and signed a trade and transit agreement with USSR. This meant that they were hostile towards Pakistan and making good relations with Pak was not considered necessary.

RCD was established between Pak Iran and Turkey in 1964. Afghan was also invited to join the organization. Afghanistan refused as Pak was its member. Thus relations worsened.

During the Afghan-Russian War, planes entered Pakistani airspace and some of the Pakistani frontier areas were bombed. After the war, law and order was hard to restore in Afghanistan; problems spread into the border region relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs.

During 1990s Pak embassy in Kabul was attacked and was burned which annoyed Pak to the extent that it not only suspended its diplomatic relations north Afghan but also closed the Pak Afghan border: the relations worsened.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

During the War of 1965 China supported Pakistan and the Afghan government stayed neutral. This helped to improve relations because the govt. of Ayub Khan was grateful to Afghan for not creating further difficulties for Pakistan.

When there was an earthquake in Afghan during 1970's Pak made generous contributions to help their Afghan brothers which improved relations as Afghan same Pak sympathetic towards them.

During Soviet Union Afghan war over 3 million Afghan refugees came to Pakistan escaping the war. Pak welcomed them and provided them with basic necessities e.g food and shelter which helped to improve relations.

In the Soviet Afghan war Pakistan not only fully supported Afghanistan but gave training to the Mujahedeen and also provided them with arms and ammunitions. This improved relations because without this help it would have been extremely difficult for the Afghanis to defeat Soviets/Russians who were the super power at that time.

In my opinion, the failures were more and they simply outweigh the successes. Pakistan and Afghanistan have some good times, but overall the relations were bad.

Question 2 N2014/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 J2010/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 4 N2004/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1988? [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

RELATION WITH IRAN

Question 1 **QUESTION BY MYM**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Iran between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

Both Pak and Iran were the members of SEATO which improve relations because both shared the anticommunist ideology.

In 1964, legally as a result of the work of Ayub Khan Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan set up the regional co-operation for development (RCD). This improved relations as now they developed close trade links and helped each other with industrial project such as setting up mills and factories.

Iran along with Turkey tried to persuade other countries to send aid to Pakistan during 1965 war against India. Although they were not successful yet Pakistan appreciated this efforts and relations important.

Iran provided military aid like helicopters to Pak govt. to suppress Baluchistan Issue during the time of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto which improved relations as Iran tried to restore peace in Pakistan and eliminating the rebellion in Baluchistan.

Apart from successes, there were failures as well.

In 1979 there was Islamic revolution in Iran and the Shah of Iran was overthrown. Relations between the 2 deteriorated as the new Islamic government was suspicious of Pak because it had been such an enthusiastic support of Shah.

Secondly, the new Iranian government was fiercely anti-American, whereas from 1979 Pak was receiving large amount of aid from USA because of the Afghanistan war. This worsened relations between the two as both the countries were badly divided due to their foreign policy towards the west.

During Zia's time there was growth of sectarianism in Pak. The Shia govt. of Iran was suspicious of Pak govt. for providing support to the Sunni to suppress the

Shia minority of the society. The relations were poor between both the countries and were divided on sectarian lines.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and Iran have some rough time, but overall the relations were good.

RELATION WITH USA

Question 1 **J2015/P1/Q4/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U·S·A· between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer· [14]

In 1950 Liaqat Ali Khan received invitation from USSR to visit Moscow· This alarmed USA as USSR was their bitterest enemy therefore, they also invited Liaqat Ali Khan to visit Washington· Liaqat Ali Khan preferred to visit USA· This improved relations between the 2 as Pakistan established embassy in USA which strengthened their diplomatic relations·

During 1950's Pak· Signed SEATO and CENTO, which were anticommunist agreements designed by the western powers especially USA to curtail Russian expansion· This help improve relations because Pakistan Supported USA's anti-communist agenda by joining such blocs and in return USA provided military and financial aid that strengthened Pak· Economy·

When USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979, Pak USA relationship improved because Pak supported Afghanistan against USSR in Afghan war and in return the USA provided Pakistan with economic and military aid which strengthened Pakistan's economy and defense·

The US president Bill Clinton wanted to have good relations with Pak therefore he sent his defense secretary to Pak in 1993 who accepted that Pressler amendment was a mistake· This helped improve Pak US relations as it meant that USA was instead to lift sanctions and provide economic and military aid to Pak·

In 1995 BB visited USA and following her successful visit the USA parliament passed the "brown amendment" which allowed the US president give 388 million dollars military aid to Pak which improved relations as it meant that US was now paying to strengthen Pak defense·

In 1996 Hilary Clinton, the first lady and her daughter Chelsea visited Pak as a gesture of good will which brought Pak and US closer and their relations improved·

Apart from successes, there were failures as well.

In 1962 China and India went to war due to border dispute. As China was communist USA sent, military support to help India fight. This offended Pakistan's government which argued that at least it should have been consulted before its arrival India was given aid hence relations worsened.

Ayub Khan the president of Pakistan visited China and Soviet Union during 1960's. These visit's displeased USA worsening Pak USA relationship as both China and USSR were communist countries rivals of USA.

During Indo-Pak war of 1965, USA put an arms embargo on both India and Pakistan. Therefore, this embargo was more damaging for Pakistan because it relied on UK and USA for provision of arm and ammunition.

Zulifqar Ali Bhutto came into power who was not as pro-American as Ayub Khan. Now the relations deteriorated between the 2 countries because not only Bhutto left SEATO but also assured Americans of organizing the opposition against them in 1977.

In 1979, US embassy in Islamabad was burned down and USA accused Zia of the involvement of this government in this attack. Therefore, the relations reached nock bottom because USA recalled many of its senior officials from Pakistan and all aid programs were also suspended.

US President George Bush blocks aid to Pakistan due to nuclear weapons in 1989

In 1992 US comes close to declaring Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism and places economic sanctions on the country

In 1998 US condemns Pakistan's nuclear weapons tests.

In my opinion, the failures were more and they simply outweigh the successes. Pakistan and USA have some good times, but overall the relations were bad.

RELATION WITH USSR

Question 1 **N2017/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and USSR successful from 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

In 1950 PM Liaqat Ali Khan was invited by USSR to visit Moscow. This alarmed USA so at the same time they invited Liaqat Ali Khan to visit Washington. Liaqat Ali Khan preferred to go USA ignoring the invitation of Russians. This deteriorated Pak relations with USSR as they felt insulted.

During 1950's Pak joined anti-communist organization i.e. SEATO and CENTO forced by western powers especially USA to curtail Russian power/expansion. This deteriorated relations as Pak was working against their communist ideology.

In 1956 Soviet Union offered to build a steel mill in Pakistan if they dissolved their alliance with the USA. But this deteriorated relations as USSR felt insulted when Pak rejected their offer.

In 1960 an American U2 spy plane that took off from Peshawar was shut down by the Russians when it was spying their territory. This deteriorated relations as the Russians were the highly annoyed with Pakistan for helping their rivals, USA and gave serious threats if such activities were not stopped.

In Indo Pak war of 1971, USSR fully supported India against Pakistan. This brought the relations at the lowest as due to this support of Russians for India Pak not only lost the war, but E.P also became Bangladesh.

During 1970's Russians president died and Pak PM decided to attend his funeral. However, Russians gave him cold reception and did not allowed him to see the next president. This deteriorated relations as Pak was fighting against USSR in Afghanistan.

In 1979 USSR invaded Afghanistan and this worsened Pak· USSR relations as Pak fully supported USA and the Afghanistan by providing military training to Afghan Mujahedeen to defeat the Soviets·

Apart from failures, there were successes as well·

In 1961, as a gesture of good will Soviet Union started to explore oil in Pakistan· This made the relations good as USSR was helping Pakistan to develop their power resources·

In 1965, Ayub Khan made an official visit to USSR and further agreements on trade and oil exploration were reached which brought both the countries closer·

In 1966 USSR organized a peace conference of India and Pakistan at Tashkent so 'Tashkent agreement' was signed which was the official ceasefire of 1965 war between Pak and India, due to this Pak and USSR relations improved as Soviets conducted this conference·

When Bhutto came into power he visited Soviet Union in 1972· This was a successful visit that helped to improve relations as Soviet was interested to improve Pak economy·

In 1972 Bhutto left SEATO, an anti-communist agreement to curtail Russian experience as a result Pak Soviet relation improved as it meant that has dropped anti-communist stance and was no more supporting the rivals of Soviet Union i·e western countries·

In my opinion, the failures were more and they simply outweigh the successes· Pakistan and USSR have some good times, but overall the relations were bad·

RELATION WITH CHINA

Question 1 **N2010/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the China between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

During 1950's Pak joined anti-communist pacts i.e. SEATO and CENTO. This adversely affected relations because China was a communist country.

In 1959 Pakistan voted against China's admission to UN and condemned military action in Tibet.

In the war of 1971, China was unable to support Pak because they were threatened by Russians. This disappointed Pak as due to lack of support not only Pak lost the war but East Pakistan became Bangladesh.

During 1990s China wanted to develop relations with other countries, especially India. China hinted during this time that Pakistan might compromise over Kashmir. This detoriated relations between 2 countries.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

In 1962 India and China went to war over a border dispute. China defeated India in that war. This helped to improve relations between the 2 as both had a common enemy i.e India.

In 1963 Pak and China regulated to settle border between them. This also helped improve relations as China made many concessions to Pak in the final agreement.

Early in 1963, Pak and China announced a series of trade agreements. This brought them closer because China became world's largest purchase of Pak cotton which improved Pakistan's economy.

During 1960's China also granted Pak a 60$ million interest free loan which improved relations as China supported Pak's economy.

In 1963, PIA began regular flights to China (1st non-communist airline operating in China) which helped to increase trade and movement between the 2 and the relations Improved.

In 1964, China made a statement supporting Pakistan's policy in Kashmir and in return, Pakistan supported China's entry in the UN. This improved relations because both supported each other's interests.

In 1978 Karakoram highway was completed between Pak and China which was the resurrection of old silk route. This helped to improve relations between the two countries as it increased trade and movement between the 2.

In 1986 nuclear power treaty was signed between two which improved relations.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and China have some rough time, but overall the relations were good.

RELATION WITH UK AND COMMONWEALTH

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q4/C**

'Pakistan has had good relations with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth since 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [14]

When Radcliff awarded, was announced in 1947 by the British to divide the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal between Pak and India, Pak felt highly disappointed and relations with British suffered because many Muslims dominated areas like Gurdaspur were unfairly given to India.

Relations with Commonwealth strained when Pak did not receive the political support it expected for the solution of the Kashmir issue. Thus Pakistan felt insulted as a member because Common Wealth were pressurized by India.

During the war of 1965, UK along with USA imposed military sanctions on both Pakistan and India, however these sanctions affected Pak more than India because its army was totally dependent on western weapons: Relations deteriorated because Pakistan forced difficulties in the war do to this lack of support from its allies.

When Britain recognized Bangladesh (former EP) in 1972, this annoyed Pakistan over the relations deteriorated as Pak pulled out of Common Wealth in protest.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

There was shortage of senior official's in Pak in 1947 and the Britain Provided Jinnah with help at top levels of both military and civil service e.g 500 military officials including General Gracey (1st Chief in Command of Pakistan). This improved relations b/w the as it would have been difficult for Pak to begin an independent life without this assistance.

Pak joined the commonwealth in 1947 and even when declared itself republic in the 1956 Pakistan continued as a member of the same organization. This improved relations with Britain because commonwealth was its organization which provided

much needed economic assistance to Pak e·g· through Colombo plan which gave 1 million pounds for sui gas project·

Relations with Commonwealth improved as after Indus Water Treaty, CW countries like Britain, Canada, New Zealand etc provided Pak with finical aid for the construction of different dams and barrages which was important for the development of Pak's agro based economy·

Britain Pak worked together as member of SEATO and CENTO· This improved relations as both were anti-communism·

British PM Margaret Thatcher, was the first western leader to visit Pakistan after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan· This visit improved relations between the 2 sides as Britain fully supported the more of Pak in the Afghan struggle against Soviet Union·

Britain provided an aid of 30 million pounds to Pak for the welfare of Afghan refugees who had migrated to Pakistan to escape the war in Afghanistan· Therefore, relations improved as it would have been difficult for Pak to rehabilitate these refugees without such support from the west·

When Benazir Bhutto came to power in 1988, she decided to rejoin CW as she felt that it was an important organization for Pak's political development e·g· for the peaceful solution of the Kashmir issue· As a result, relations with the UK and Commonwealth improved·

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures· Pakistan have some rough time with UK and commonwealth, but overall the relations were good·

Question 2 N2016/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the UK and the Commonwealth in the years 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer· [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 J2013/P1/Q5/C

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

RELATION WITH WORLD ORGANIZATION

Question 1 **N2017/P1/Q4/C**

How effective has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

When Kashmir issue was referred to the UN in late 1940s it decided that there should be a referendum to determine the wish of Kashmir people. However, despite constant demand by Pakistan in the UN for the referendum to take place the UN has not decide anything.

During the East Pakistan crisis which eventually led Indo Pak war in 1971, UN did not provide the desired help to Pakistan. This highly upset Pak as due to this of support Pakistan not only lost the war but East Pakistan also became Bangladesh.

When Britain recognized Bangladesh (former EP) in 1972, this annoyed Pakistan over the relations deteriorated as Pak pulled out of Common Wealth in protest.

Membership of SEATO did not secure aid for Pakistan, support in its difficulties with India or during the East Pakistan break away. As a result, Pakistan left in 1972.

CENTO dissolved in 1979 after failing to develop a permanent structure.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

Pakistan participated fully in the debates the UN and contributed soldiers to peace keeping and was elected to the Security Council many times. It shows its commitment as a member of the World organizations to work for international cooperation and maintenance in the world.

In 1960 with the help of UN, Pak and India signed. Indus water treaty. As per this treaty the old canal water dispute was resolved and Pakistan was allowed to the water of 3 rivers. Therefore, due to the efforts of UN based economy survived which was dependent on the water of these rivers.

Pakistan as a developing country needed financial support for its progress which was provided by World Bank and IMF in the form of loans. This assisted Pak economic development; it felt important as a member.

The world food program (WFP) had also played an important role in providing help for Afghan refugees to come to Pak during Soviet Afghan war. Thus, it decreased Pak's burden and facilitated to rehabilitate the staggering no of refugees (3 million).

After the Indo Pak war of 1965, UN arranged an official case fire, b/w India and Pak and Tashkent accord was signed which create Good relations. Therefore, with the help of UN peace in the region was restored.

Pakistan was far more enthusiastic about CENTO because other member states were mostly Muslim. Pakistan regularly tried to persuade the other members to establish a unified command for CENTO. However, despite regular meetings, the group never developed a permanent structure or a system for raising troops for mutual defence.

Since the foundation of OIC, Pakistan had been an active member of it and had been actively participating in the activities of OIC aimed at Islamic unity, solidarity and stability. Pakistan has also taken part in all summits and conferences held under the banner of OIC. Pakistan also contributed her due share in all respects for the achievement of its objectives. It had raised voice for the Palestinian Cause. Sharif-udin-Pirzada, the former minister of Pakistan, have been the Secretary-General of OIC. The summit showed that Pakistan had many friends all over the Muslim world. One result was that Pak was receiving aid from fellow Islamic countries, like Iran (giving loans totalling $730 million). Thus Pakistan also remained a prominent member of OIC.

In my opinion, Pakistan was too effective as member of World organization.

Question 2 J2013/P41/Q4/C

How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

7 MARKS

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan apply for membership of the United Nations in 1947? [7]

Pakistan was a newly born independent state which emerged on the world map on 14 August 1947 as the largest muslim country in the world· Pakistan was eager to be recognized as sovereign state by all nations of the world· Therefore Pakistan wish to join United Nations as soon as possible·

Earlier on after the independence Pakistan was faced with the issue of accession of Princely states· It felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it· To obtain assistance to solve the Canal Water Dispute· Subsequently the President of the World Bank recommended that the UN should provide financial and technical support to resolve the Canal Water Dispute·

Secondly, Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements, especially Muslim countries such as Palestine· Hence, to protect the interest of itself and maintain the peace of the region joined United Nations·

Thirdly, Quaid-e-Azam always felt that Pakistan as a sovereign country must address the problems and improve its position among the members by providing its own stance on relevant issues such as poverty, Health etc·

Question 2 **J2018/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Pakistan has given continued support to the Palestinian cause· [7]

Pakistanis identify themselves with the Palestinians as fellow Muslims· This religious and spiritual connection with the land forces them join Palestinian in their struggle· Hence, Always supported them on international forums·

The objective of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC), of which Pakistan is a member, is to promote harmony and co-operation between Muslim nations. Hence, it is quite natural for Pakistan to support a Muslim country under foreign oppression.

The incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was discussed, at the first meeting of the OIC and support offered to the Palestinians and at the Second Conference in 1974, more specific support was forthcoming. Hence, Pakistan supported Palestine following the discussion at OIC.

Question 3 **J2017/P1/Q5/B**

Why did being a nuclear power create difficulties for Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s? [7]

Pakistan's government expressed concerns about the status of India as a nuclear power with fear of disruption of peace of the region and as a response was expected to do the same. Hence, this created problem from Pakistan as restriction and sanctions were imposed to stop any chance of violence.

US diplomats expressed concern that Pakistan may have nuclear weapons, and would not give aid to Pakistan, stating Pakistan was in contravention of the 1985 Pressler Amendment which prohibited countries around the world for uranium enrichment.

The USA had promised $4 million in an economic package to help Pakistan to refurbish their military forces. The reduction in aid seriously affected Pakistan. In particular, the delivery of 28 F-16 fighter jets in which weakened Pakistan's military might against its enemies.

Question 4 **N2015/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 5 **J2014/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 6 **N2008/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 7 **J2005/P1/Q5/B**

Why was membership of the United Nations important to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 8 **J2004/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan leave SEATO in 1972? [7]

The West formed SEATO with the only aim to reduce Communist aggression and with time Pakistan realised that it would not apply to their protection against India. Further uncertainties were caused when the Pakistan government delayed its ratification, despite the Treaty being signed by its Foreign Minister. Therefore, due to such uncertain situation Pakistan finally decided to remove itself from SEATO.

Secondly, Pakistan tried to secure further aid as a result of its membership and a permanent military force to protect member states. Both of these were refused which further weakened Pakistan's need to remain a member of SEATO

During the War of 1971 against India, SEATO failed to support Pakistan in its war, withdrawal seemed the only option as Pakistan firmly believed SEATO should have supported it. Hence, left SEATO.